

Daily Democrat.

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The Confederate States.

This wide spread, rebellious organization has walked with deadly certainty to every object it wished to attain. Without respect to the State or State Rights, it has issued its decrees in the silence of a secret Congress, and we only knew its meaning when the blow fell. Every move, since the first movement in South Carolina, when Moultrie was to be taken, has been quick and complete. The only check they have yet met with in physical resistance, was in the change from Moultrie to Sumpter. In all other movements their time of fighting, their place of fighting, and the man whom they would fight, they have selected themselves. We have a Government that seems to be devoted to protecting the Capital.

We want men, and we don't want the East to give us one single man. The great paramount issue before all others, is the Mississippi river, and any one who looks at the map can see the vital importance of Kentucky, and the ready appreciation of it by the Confederate States; yet our best and bravest men, from the West, are sent to Washington, to assist McClellan in his defense of the Capital. The West has fought all the wars since the beginning of the Republic, and the East has made all the "army contracts."

Kentucky is blamed for her supineness, her want of interest, her "neutrality," and yet Kentucky has now more Federal force in the field than any New England State, except Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut. They are scattered in different companies and different regiments. Now is the time for them to come home. Give us back the Kentuckians, with their military experience, who have been scattered throughout the country, and we will fight the battle as we did in 1812 and before it. If that cannot be done, we earnestly entreat the government to send back the Indiana regiments. Kentucky settled that glorious and chivalric State, and the sons on each side of the river are of one blood. Give Kentucky thirty Indiana regiments and she will raise thirty more. But if Indiana does not help us, what are we to do?—and can Indiana help us? Disarmed, disabled, her best men abroad, the States upon which she depended for assistance drained of the flower of their youth, while a steady advance is made by the Confederates in our flank, what can we expect?

Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas and Tennessee have their force gathering on our border. We have reliable information that these States demand Kentucky as a headquarters. Will the Government act or not? The St. Louis Republican has this to say upon the position of our two States:

"When President Lincoln issued his proclamation, in April last, calling out seventy-five thousand volunteers, and in the same document stated that the first duty to which they would be assigned would probably be to retake the Forts and Arsenals seized from the Union, who could have supposed that the West would have formed any part of the battle ground? Who would have imagined that the soil of Missouri and Kentucky could have been made the field of sectional, fraternal strife? Up to this moment neither of these States has done sought to wrong their precipitate neighbors of the Southern Confederacy. They have, indeed, stepped aside from much of what others have thought their duty, to conciliate the extreme South and persuade her back to our Government and our flag. The very head and front of their offending hath this extent, no more; for the well known opposition for a long time of the great majority of the people to any attempt at coercing the revolutionist seems to have inspired hopes, the non-fulfillment of which it is that has so exasperated the Disunionists against Missouri and Kentucky. It is the old story—kindness repaid with kicks and friendship returned with hate.

"History does not record any instance of baser ingratitude than that the Southern Confederates have exhibited to Kentucky and Missouri. Let the world mark how innocent the latter have been of offense against the new aspiring nation, out of Washington's Union, and now struggling to overthrow the Government that has harmed no one! Let it be noted how leniently, because of kinship and intimate association, they have been disposed to look upon acts of criminality by the Southern Government—how they have attempted to ward off danger, and to palliate wrong-doings, in hopes to bring about an amicable and satisfactory adjustment of difficulties! It is

humiliating to think of the sacrifices and labors Kentucky and Missouri have put forth in behalf of the Southern States, when we consider the treatment received in return. Can any one give a plausible and reasonable excuse for the conduct of the Confederates towards the States mentioned? Why did they invade our territory with large armies, bringing havoc and rapine and numberless outrages upon peaceable citizens with them? For what offense have they plundered our fields, sacked our towns, pillaged the whole country, indeed, that they have passed over—driving families from their quiet homes, and hearing the soil with corpses? What kind of payment is this for sympathy and devoted friendship?

"It was not enough that the Disunion intrigues broke up the country against the appeals and protests and remonstrances of the Border States. The cup was not yet full. Those who could not join them in their insane and delirious plot are to be warred upon and trodden under foot. If possible, merely because, foresooth, the Secessionists think that they ought to have followed them into the abyss of anarchy and revolution. So the Southern Confederacy, declining to strike at the States of which they pretended to complain when they assailed the Union, are now expending their energies in trying to prostrate Kentucky and Missouri, which, with unparalleled audacity, they style as "sisters." But this base ingratitude, this villainous hypocrisy, this fiendish cruelty, is but one development of the spirit that festers in the vitals of Disunionism. A single corroding touch has overspread the whole organism, and the war upon two sovereignties is only an incident of the effect."

The Cincinnati Gazette, of yesterday, says: "The President is reported to have said that there shall be no drafting at the West until the Eastern States furnish their quota of the 500,000 men called for. We do not know, of course, whether he made this remark or not; but it is undoubtedly the sentiment of Mr. Lincoln. Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois have exhibited more patriotism and energy than their sister States at the East, and they are still going ahead rapidly with the work of recruiting. If the East had done as well as the West, there would now be 600,000 men in the field. In justice to the West and the nation, the Eastern States should be forced, if it is not to be done voluntarily, to furnish their quota of fighting men."

A Noble Example.—The Mount Sterling (Ky.) Whig says that General S. L. Williams, an old gentleman living a mile from the town, came in on Wednesday last, and enrolled his name as a Union volunteer in the company being raised by P. H. Anderson for Colonel Apperson's regiment. Mr. Williams is seventy-two years old! He says he has not long to live anyhow, that he has strength enough to pull a trigger and destroy his country's enemies, and that if he should be killed, it was consolation enough for him to think that the bullet he received took but little of his time, while, perhaps, it saved the life of some young man who could be of more value to his country. What a noble example for the young men of our State.

The Cincinnati Gazette, of yesterday, says: "Our dispatches from Frankfort and Indianapolis, relative to the situation in Kentucky, are highly important. Zollcofer is reported to be pushing forward with a large force, estimated at 20,000 men. The Kentucky Unionists are anxious to meet him. Unless the rebels retreat, there will soon be a severe battle on the bloody ground. We need not expect the materials of which these Western armies are composed of to look at each other very long. Troops are being hurried into Kentucky, but yet our force there is not what it ought to be. The Kentucky Legislature, it will be seen, is going ahead rapidly and boldly."

THE YANKEE SUNK.—The Cairo correspondent of the St. Louis Democrat is informed by General Grant that the rebel gunboat Yankee has actually sunk. He learned that she received a shot in her hold, which was not before known, and which so disabled her that she sunk in spite of all they could do, on her passage to Memphis. The Jeff. Davis is the gunboat now at Columbus, which nightly approaches Norfolk.

A Frankfort dispatch to the Cincinnati Gazette of the 1st inst., says: "We have news that Zollcofer has occupied London, Laurel county, about fifteen miles from the Union forces under Col. Gorrard. Preparations are being made to resist his movements, which I cannot mention."

Senator Sherman, of Ohio, has been authorized to raise two regiments of infantry, a regiment of cavalry, and a battery of artillery, for the war, and is going into the work with all his might.

The instinct of danger is pretty well developed among the populace of Washington City. The more the rebels run away from the town, the more an attack is expected.

Four additional regiments of Ohio infantry will come into Kentucky immediately. Also three batteries of artillery.

The Ohio State Arsenal, at Columbus, now turns out thirty-five thousand cartridges for small arms per diem.

Speech of Mr. Andrews.

THE DIRECT WAR TAX.

Mr. Andrews, of Fleming, from the Judiciary Committee, made the following report to the House of Representatives, on the 27th ult:

The Judiciary Committee, to whom was referred "leave to bring in a bill to take the sense of the people of Kentucky at a special election, to be held on the first Monday in December next, as to whether the State should pay her proportion (\$715,695) of the direct tax, assessed by the Congress of the United States," have had the same under consideration, and ask to be discharged from the further consideration of the leave, because the proposition involved in the "leave" to bring in the bill proposes to submit to the people of Kentucky, whether they shall or shall not pay their proportion of tax levied by the Congress of the United States, and levied in the exercise of an unquestionable constitutional power; and whatever difference of opinion may exist in the minds of equally honest men as to the policy and propriety of Congress resorting to the exercise of the power, the legal and constitutional question remains the same. In the opinion of this committee, it is not in the power of the Legislature either to abrogate, enlarge, or limit any direct grants of power found in the national Constitution; nor can they, by any constitutional act, authorize the people of Kentucky to do so as long as Kentucky remains a constituent part of the United States Government. Such can only be done by the mode prescribed by the Constitution of the United States, and the mode proposed by the "leave" is not one of those.

And the committee have been unable to come to the conclusion that Congress has transcended any of its powers in the imposition of the tax referred to; but, be this as it may, that question is one to be settled alone by the courts, and not by the Legislature. And the question may now be asked, has not the conduct of those who complain of this tax, and that of those with whom they propose to co-operate, rendered the Legislature, imposing this tax, necessary to protect the Union from the assault made upon it by the seceded States, whose army is at this moment in sight of and beleaguering the national capital, and threatening the existence and security of the national archives? And again, because Kentucky herself, notwithstanding all her persistent efforts to keep out of this unnatural war, is at this moment invaded by at least three separate columns of Confederate troops, a portion of her territory seized, and unjustifiably held by them, her public works destroyed, her towns sacked and burned, and her people harassed, driven from their homes, and others slaughtered. For these deeds there is no justification or palliation; and inasmuch as this State is assailed with a view to its conquest, she has a right to the protection of the National Government, and all the loyal States and people, and will cheerfully meet her share of the costs necessary to defend her soil and the liberty of her citizens. This has been made necessary by no act of the majority of the people of Kentucky, but has become so by the unlawful and unjustifiable invasion of her soil, by the armies of the seceded States, whose people we have never injured or in any manner designed to molest, and with whom we desired to live on terms of fraternity and peace, and would yet desire so to live, if permitted to do so on honorable conditions.

And lastly, it cannot be that Kentuckians will allow sordid considerations to intervene when their loyalty to a Government from which they have received so many blessings is in danger. But were they to be unmindful of their duty to honor, and the memory of past blessings, and allow such considerations to control their action, there would be no need of speculation upon this subject. The United States and the Confederate States have both levied taxes for the support of the existing war; and the contrast between the taxes levied by each is great and striking. At the very lowest calculation a citizen of the Confederate States must pay a war tax more than ten times as great as the citizen of the United States. A change, therefore, of allegiance and political relations would, of necessity, bring upon the people of Kentucky a far greater weight of debt and taxation than the assumption by the State of this tax or its payment by the people; and the committee congratulates the country that in this instance it will be true, that loyalty and economy are harmonious.

[From the Frankfort Commonwealth.]

Letter from Falmouth, Pendleton County.

FALMOUTH, KY., Sept. 26th, 1861.

Mr. Editor: I desire, through your paper, to call the attention of the proper authorities to this point as the most suitable place in this portion of Kentucky for a permanent military camp. Col. Warner has already obtained authority from the proper authorities to raise a regiment, and to establish a camp, and the work is now progressing. It should not be permitted to droop for the want of sufficient patronage. It is in the power of the commanding officers in Kentucky, by their countenance and patronage, to make this one of the most important points for a permanent encampment. The town is located in the forks of the river, formed by the junction of the south fork of Licking with Main Licking river. It is thirty-eight miles from Covington by railroad. The railroad runs up Main Licking to this point. It then runs up the south fork to Paris, in Bourbon county. This road is the great thoroughfare through this part of the State. There is no other point on the road more convenient for a camp. The town is located in a beautiful bottom, surrounded by hills of moderate elevation. An excellent and convenient site has been obtained for the camp. Good water can be procured at all times in abundance. Fuel is cheap. All the provisions necessary for a camp can be readily had and for the lowest prices. The location is also exceedingly healthy. This is an important desideratum.

It is evident from these facts and considerations, that a camp at this point can more effectively command the railroad than any other point along its route.

In LOOK.—The artist Leutze is the recipient of a rare bit of good fortune in a \$20,000 commission from Government. He is to paint the ceiling of the corridor of the Capitol; the subject is to be "Westward the Star of Empire takes its way."

From Cairo.

SKIRMISH NEAR NORFOLK, MO.—INTERESTING STATEMENTS OF PRISONERS—FOLK REPORTED MARCHING ON PADUCAH—JEFF. THOMPSON'S KAGAMUTINS—AN HOMICIDE—AFFAIRS AT MOUND CITY.

[Special dispatch to the Cincinnati Gazette.]

CAIRO, Sept. 30.
Last night about three o'clock, a brisk fight took place at the bridge across James Bayou, six miles southwest of Norfolk, Mo. A force of about 100 Federals were guarding the bridge, when the rebels, some 200 or 300 strong, infantry and cavalry, approached, with the intention of destroying it. The Federals fell back on this side of the bayou, when heavy firing ensued on each side. The rebels finally withdrew, leaving one man badly wounded and several dead bodies on the field. On our side one man is missing and two slightly wounded. The rebel prisoner, who is mortally wounded, says a large force of Polk's command left Columbus yesterday for an attack on Paducah.

Captain Ritter, of Company —, in the Twenty-eighth Illinois, while out guarding the railroad bridges this side of Charleston, had a brush with the rebels last night. The Federals repulsed the enemy, sustaining no damage. The rebels succeeded in destroying the railroad bridge next to the Charleston bridge. It will be immediately rebuilt and protected.

A young Missourian is to-night at headquarters, who last night escaped from Jeff. Thompson's army at Belmont. The young man was impressed into the rebel service, and in company with some eight or ten fellows succeeded in making his escape. He says that the whole of Jeff. Thompson's command, 2,000 strong, is encamped at Belmont. They are armed only with shot guns and common rifles, have but little camp equipment, and mostly live in the woods as animals. They seem to have no object in view, and no settled plan of the campaign. The young man says no rebel movement, like the one reported by our wounded prisoner, had taken place yesterday from Columbus to his knowledge. He says that hardly a man of Thompson's command but would escape if possible.

Robert Dickerman, of the 18th regiment, shot Wm. Evans, of the same company, today, at Mound City, killing him instantly. It was a case of willful murder.

Gen. Grant and staff have just returned from a visit to Paducah. They went up this morning.

Gen. McClelland and staff, accompanied by invited parties, yesterday visited Mound City, for the inspection of gunboats and troops.

At Gen. McClelland's order, a 4 pound howitzer was this morning sent to Mound City, for the better protection of the place. There is nothing important from Paducah.

News from Southern Kentucky.

THE KENTUCKY POSTS.

At Camp Holt there is a specious appearance of security, and affairs remain quiet, but from the eager watch which is maintained it is evident that their proximity to Cairo does not entirely assure them of immunity from surprise or attack. Since our troops evacuated Fort Crittenden the enemy have made their appearance there, and seized the person of a prominent Union man, who had, by his patriotism, a stronger hold than usual on the affections of our men. Yesterday a party went out from Camp Holt, intending to execute righteous letters of marque and reprisal on certain secessionists as pledges for his safety. The expedition has not yet returned.

There is nothing new at Paducah. Two days ago our troops occupied Smithland, a town at the mouth of the Cumberland river. We have reliable information that Col. Goldsmith, with a force of 1,600 rebels, has taken possession of Owensboro, about forty miles above Paducah, thus cutting off our water communication with Louisville. The gun boats Lexington and Conestoga went up yesterday, probably with the intention of dislodging them.

NORFOLK.

Yesterday I made a flying visit to Norfolk, and spent an hour in the camp. Col. Oglesby anticipates an attack at any moment. Thursday night the rebel gunboat Yankee approached within a mile of the camp. Captain Taylor's artillery company was dispatched to a distance down the river, with orders to engage her, but she hauled off. From Union men who came in last morning, it was discovered that a body of 400 infantry had, the same night, approached within three miles of the rear of the camp, evidently with the design of supporting the Yankee. Whatever prevented the attack, it is liable to be repeated at any moment, and I think the commandant realizes it.

Just as we were embarking to return, a company of cavalry, who had been out on a scouting expedition, dashed into camp triumphant and jubilant. The magnetic influence of their good spirits communicated itself instantly to the large crowd, and we knew before they told us that they had prisoners and trophies; and presently, sure enough, four foolish looking fellows appeared, sitting uncomfortably behind four dragoons. The soldiers cheered unmercifully, and your correspondent rushed off to find out all about it.

Capt. Stewart had that morning gone out with 75 cavalry on an important scouting expedition. Nine miles below Norfolk he had met 100 cavalry of the enemy, chased them nearly opposite the Chalk Bluffs, killed seven, captured four, and returned loaded with the arms which they threw away in the flight—shot guns, rifles and revolvers. The gallant Captain reports his career rather abruptly checked by finding himself on the pickets of the enemy's camp and within sight of the gunboat Yankee, which was lying on the Missouri side. The prisoners say that Thompson is at Belmont with 2,300 men. Johnson is in command at Columbus, and has superseded Pillow. All this is doubtless correct, as it tallies with information which has been coming in the past few days.

ENCORE.

In contemplation of the apprehended failure of the cotton supply from America, one of the greatest spinning and manufacturing firms in the city of Manchester is circulating a notice announcing that it is probable the cotton mills will be compelled to work very short time, and many of them may have to close during the approaching winter, and exhorting the work people to economize.

The Supplemental Bill.

CAPITAL HOTEL.

FRANKFORT, Sept. 30, 1861.

The Governor, this morning, returned to the House, with his veto, the bill providing for volunteers to repel the invasion of the State. His objections are that the fourth section of the bill provides that the forces to be raised and organized shall, when mustered into service, "be under the command of the General commanding the State forces in the field," while Sec. 8 of Art. 8 of the State Constitution provides that the Governor shall be Commander-in-Chief of the army and navy of the Commonwealth and of the militia thereof, "except when they shall be called to the service of the United States, but he shall not command personally in the field, unless invited to do so by a resolution of the General Assembly." He says the Governor is Commander-in-Chief, though not in the field, and the commanding General in the field and all others should be subject to his orders in conducting the military operations of the army of the Commonwealth. So far, therefore, as the bill purports to take from the Governor the chief command of the army and militia of the State while they are not in the service of the United States, he regards it as in conflict with the Constitution.

The House considered the veto promptly. Mr. Underwood explained that the bill was not in conflict with the Constitution. The Governor, as Commander-in-Chief, can issue general orders to all officers, but the Commander in the field, from the very nature of things, must exercise his own judgment in the evolutions of the army. The Governor's power is not curtailed in the least, as the bill simply designates that General Crittenden shall command the force in the field. There was a call of the roll preparatory to the vote, and Mr. Edmunds, of Caldwell, from the force of habit, voting against every proposal brought before the House, answered "no" to his name, instead of "here." There were twenty-one absentees and the bill was sustained over the veto sixty-eight to eleven. The Senate subsequently passed the bill twenty-two to three.

If our Monsieur Veto will hurry up the rest of the bills now under his consideration, they will all share the same happy fate, and then the members can go home, raise volunteers, and stir up the spirit of the Commonwealth to prosecute this war under Generals Anderson and Crittenden with such vigor, that the Governor, as Commander-in-Chief of the armies and navies, will have enough to do in issuing proclamations and orders to employ all his regiment of aids with the rank of Colonel.

The Military Committee reported a bill supplemental to the act to raise a volunteer force for repelling invasion. It provides that each regiment shall consist of ten companies, and each company of one Captain, First and Second Lieutenant, four Sergeants, eight Corporals, two musicians, one wagoner, and from sixty-four to eighty-two privates. The field officers, staff, and non-commissioned officers shall be one Colonel, one Lieutenant Colonel, one Major, one Lieutenant to act as Adjutant, and one as Quartermaster, one Surgeon, one Assistant Surgeon, one Chaplain, one Sergeant Major, one Quartermaster Sergeant, one Commissary Sergeant, and one Hospital Steward. Two principal musicians and twenty-two privates may be allowed to regiments. The Military Boards shall provide the regiments and companies of infantry, cavalry, and artillery, accepted under this act and the supplement, with suitable rations, subsistence, transportation, clothing, and the better to enable the Board to perform these services, they shall have the power to direct the regiments where to rendezvous and to appoint agents to assist them in performing the duties required of them, such agents to be compensated as the Board may deem just and reasonable. The Board is empowered to organize for the State service four regiments of cavalry to constitute part of the forty thousand troops authorized to be raised. Each company shall consist of one Captain, one First Lieutenant, one Second Lieutenant, one First Sergeant, two Quartermaster Sergeants, four Sergeants, eight Corporals, four buglers, two farriers and blacksmiths, one saddler, one wagoner, and not less than fifty-six nor more than seventy-two privates. The field officers, staff, and non-commissioned officers of each cavalry regiment shall be one Colonel, one Lieutenant Colonel, one Major, one Lieutenant as Adjutant and one as Quartermaster, one Surgeon, one Assistant Surgeon, one Chaplain, one Sergeant Major, one Quartermaster Sergeant, one Commissary Sergeant, and one Hospital Steward. Cavalry regiments may be allowed bands, but are not absolutely required, and when allowed shall consist of two principal musicians and sixteen privates.

The Military Board shall have power to organize six companies or batteries of artillery, each battery to consist of six pieces, and have one Captain, two First Lieutenants, two Second Lieutenants, one Quartermaster, seven Sergeants, twelve Corporals, six artificers, two buglers, one wagon man, and 122 privates, and the Board may consolidate such companies or parts of companies which tender their services as may not have the minimum number of privates, so as to secure to each company at least the minimum. The regiments and companies thus provided when raised and accepted shall co-operate with the forces and army of the United States, and for the purpose of obtaining arms, subsistence, and pay from the Federal Government, shall be mustered into the service of the United States as soon as practicable. The rules were suspended and the bill passed—66 to 12, and was immediately engrossed and sent to the Senate for its concurrence, which was promptly accorded during the morning—23 to 2—Messrs. Glenn and Grover in the negative.

PROGRESS OF THE INVADERS.—Zollcofer has advanced as far as London, in Laurel county. The news comes in this way: Gen. Thomas telegraphed the fact to General Anderson, on the 30th, and General Anderson telegraphed it to Governor Morgan. It is thought by many that the traitor Zollcofer intends to march on Richmond, in Madison county.—Frankfort Commonwealth.

MISSISSIPPIANS IN KENTUCKY.—We learn that two regiments of Mississippi troops were at Russellville, Ky., on Thursday, and it was thought there would be a collision between them and the Home Guards at Hopkinsville, who number about one thousand.

STILL COUNTY, KY., with a voting population of one thousand, has sent out between four and five hundred Union volunteers.

Address of the Union Members of the Legislature to the People of Kentucky.

In this extraordinary crisis, we deem it a duty we, your representatives, owe to you and ourselves, to say a few words to you, as to the condition of the Commonwealth, and the duties we have been called upon to perform.

We have ardently desired peace, and hoped to save Kentucky from the calamities of war. When the Federal authorities deemed it necessary to employ force in self-defense, and to execute the laws of the Government, we assured our Southern neighbors of our purpose not to take up arms voluntarily against them, notwithstanding their wicked attempt to destroy the Government, from which we and our fathers have received the greatest benefits. Every effort was made, both before and after the employment of force, to effect some compromise and settlement that would restore the Union and prevent the effusion of blood.

The Federal Government did not insist upon our active aid in furnishing troops, seeming content if we obeyed the laws and executed them upon our own soil. Those engaged in rebellion, however, with hypocritical professions of friendship and respect, planted camps of soldiers all along our southern border; seized, by military power, the stock on our railroad within their reach, in defiance of chartered rights; impudently enlisted soldiers upon our soil for their camps, whom they ostentatiously marched through our territory. They made constant raids into this State; robbed us of our property; insulted our people; seized some of our citizens, and carried them away, as prisoners, into the Confederate States. Our military was demoralized by the treachery of his chief officer in command, and many of his subordinates, until it became more an arm of the Confederate States than a Guard of the State of Kentucky. Thus exposed to wrongs and indignities, with no power prepared to prevent or resent them, some of the citizens of this State formed camps under the Federal Government, for the defense and protection of the State of Kentucky. Whatever might have been thought of the policy once recent events have proved that they were formed none too soon.

In this condition we found Kentucky when the Legislature met, on the first Monday in September. We still hoped to avoid war on our own soil. We were met by assurances from the President of the Confederate States that our position should be respected; but the ink was scarcely dry with which the promise was written, when we were startled by the news that our soil was invaded, and towns in the southwest of our State occupied by Confederate armies. The Governor of Tennessee disavowed the act, and protested his innocence of it. His commissioners at Frankfort professed the same innocence of the admitted wrong; but our warnings to leave were only answered by another invasion in the southeast of the State, and a still more direct and deadly assault upon the very heart of the State by way of the Nashville road. These sudden intrusions of such magnitude, skillfully directed, show that the assault on Kentucky was preconcerted, prepared and intended long before. The excuses made for any of them but add insult to injury. We shall not repeat them. They are but excuses for acts intended, without any excuse.

The purpose is to remove the theater of the war from the homes of those who wickedly originated it to those of Kentucky, and to involve this State in the rebellion. This purpose appeared to be well understood in the seceded States. They need the territory of Kentucky, and are determined to have it, if it must be by blood and conquest.

Thus forced into war, we had no choice but to call on the strong arms and brave hearts of Kentucky to expel the invader from our soil, and call for the aid of the Federal Government, as we had a right to do under the Federal Constitution.

Our foes would dictate terms to a brave people, upon which we can have peace. We are required to join them in their unwarranted rebellion, become accessory to their crimes, and consent to sacrifice the last hope of permanently upholding republican institutions, or meet their invasions as it becomes Kentuckians.

We believe we have done our duty to a chivalric people, who have forborne long, but will never fail, as a last resort, to resent an injury and punish an insult. We should hold ourselves unworthy to represent you, if we had done less. The only error, we fear is, that we have not been as prompt, you may think, as the occasion demanded.

Three have the revolutionists appealed to the ballot-box in this State, and thrice have the people expressed, by overwhelming majorities, their determination to stand by the Union and its Government. They have not been active in this war, not from indifference, or want of loyalty, but in the hope of better promoting a restoration of the Union, and checking the rebellion by that course. Our hope of an amicable adjustment, and a desire for peace, led us to forbear, until forbearance has ceased to be a virtue. The attempt to destroy the Union of these States we believe to be a crime, not only against Kentucky, but against all mankind. But up to this time we have left to others to vindicate, by arms, the integrity of the Government. The Union is not only assailed now, but Kentucky is herself threatened with subjugation by a lawless usurpation. The invasion is carried on with a ruthless destruction of property, and the lives and liberties of our people, that belongs only to savage warfare.

We have no choice but action—prompt and decided. Let us show the insolent invaders that Kentucky belongs to Kentuckians, and that Kentucky valor will vindicate Kentucky's honor. We were unprepared because unsuspecting. An insolent and treacherous invader tells the people that their legislators have betrayed them; and he comes with a crusade against property, liberty and life.

Young men of Kentucky, to arms! to protect the home of your fathers, mothers and sisters. Sound the tocsin on every hill and in every valley, until Kentucky shall drive the insolent invader from her soil.

J. H. HARNY,
Geo. H. YEAMAN,
NATH'L WOLFE,
JOHN W. FINNELL,
W. S. RANKIN,
J. F. ROBINSON,
Comtee.

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A Word to Newspaper Readers.
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The News.
Lieuts. Benj. P. Loyal, (a misnomer), and W. P. Butts, of the sloop-of-war Constellation, were arrested yesterday in Boston and sent to Fort Lafayette for refusing to take the oath. Both were from Virginia. H. K. Stevens, late of the Portsmouth, met the same fate for the same reasons.

The panic-makers at Washington are exerting their ingenuity to get up another "scare." Better send the troops out West, especially all western men. They report telegraph men and bridge-builders busy south of the Potomac—the rebels strongly posted at Fairfax Court-house, and at or below Leesburg.

A dispatch from Kansas City, signed by Gen. Lane and directed to Gen. Fremont, was received in St. Louis, Saturday, saying that he had captured the rebel General Parsons, with 4,000 rebels, needs confirmation.

The late heavy rains in Virginia, New York, and Pennsylvania have thrown immense quantities of water into all the rivers rising in the mountains, not only those flowing West, but even in the Potomac, and it is presumable in other streams flowing to the Southeast, so that the rebels may look for some trouble about crossing outrageous mountain torrents in their hasty efforts to throw themselves into Kentucky. The storm, which began last Thursday, has occasioned a great deal of loss, and broke up in a terrific gale, which swept far enough to sea to grasp the steamer (see name in New York dispatches) which has just arrived in New York. The amount of water thrown into the Ohio at and above Pittsburg was enough to give a depth at that point of thirty feet nine and a half inches on Saturday night about midnight, at which time the rise ceased. Navigation has been entirely suspended on the Monongahela and Allegheny both, boats being unable to pass under the bridges. At Cincinnati, on Monday, amongst other items in reference to the flood, a hay-stack on fire, and a dwelling house containing several apparently unconcerned persons, were borne past on the rushing tide on their way to "Dixie," unless they are stopped by the pontoon bridge at Paducah, or arrested at Cairo for attempting to blockade.

Our Cairo dispatches say that Polk, with 20,000 men, has taken possession of Mayfield. Dispatches from St. Louis state that, under intimidation of Ben. McCulloch's forces, stationed on the border of the Cherokee country, Chief John Ross has at length yielded to the entreaties of the rebels and called his council together. They determined to make a treaty with the rebels—provided, the Confeds would pay the nation the annuities hitherto paid by the United States Government. Cautious, very. The Creeks have raised 1,000 men for the rebellion, and the Cherokees have organized a home guard of 1,200.

FIENDISH OUTRAGE—MURDER.—A train left this city Monday night to take up from Eminence the Fourteenth Ohio Regiment. As the train neared Christiansburg, Shelby county, the cars were stopped by some fence rails, which had been thrown across the track by some devils in human shape, three in number. The train delayed long enough to arrest one of the men, named Allen Nevil, but suffered no other detention; nor was there, providentially, any damage done to any one. On the arrival of the train in Lexington, yesterday forenoon, the prisoner was marched through the city on his way to jail, when an Irishman, name unknown, stepped up, and, on learning the crime, drew a knife and cut Nevil's throat from ear to ear. He was immediately arrested and taken to jail. When the train left Lexington yesterday afternoon Nevil was not expected to live.

Report of Superintendent L. M. Hospital for September, 1861.

Patients remaining Sep 1st	43
Admitted during the month	50
Total	93
Of these there were discharged	51
Died	3
Total	54
Remaining	39
Discharge patients prescribed for	28
Children born	3

W. H. DONNE, Sept.

OF COURSE.—A very credulous, and we may say timid, gentleman repeated yesterday a rumor he had heard—that Zollicoffer had marched upon Camp Dick Robinson and taken possession of it. As a matter of course everybody who heard the rumor believed it, and helped to spread it far and wide. Out of just such rumors comes about one half of our "reliable" news.

ARREST.—A man named Edwin Paine was arrested yesterday in Lebanon on the charge of aiding the rebellion, brought to this city last evening, and deposited in safe quarters.

YESTERDAY was one of the most quiet days the city ever witnessed.

Military Items.
A SPLENDID REGIMENT.—Col. Willich's German Regiment, from Indianapolis, which left that city last Saturday evening for Madison, arrived at our wharf last night about 10 o'clock, on the steamers Madison City and Lancaster. This regiment is full, handsomely uniformed and equipped, and bring with them their wagons and teams. The Indianapolis Journal says it is by far the finest body of men leaving that State—and that is saying a great deal. As they marched through Indianapolis, Col. King, an officer of the regular army, remarked that if he had not known who they were he would have taken them for regulars, adding that such a body of men was worth three regiments of undisciplined men for service. All are picked men, a large portion of them old soldiers. Some 250 or 300 of them went from this city to join, and will be gladly welcomed back by their old friends. More than 400 of them are armed with Enfield rifles, the rest with Springfield muskets, rifled. They staid on the boats last night and will, this morning, embark on the cars for Camp Dick Robinson.

Gen. Mitchell held an interview at the Burnet House, Cincinnati, Monday night, with the officers of the Fifteenth, Seventeenth, Twenty-first, Thirty-eighth, Forty-eighth, and Fifty-second Ohio Regiments, and ordered all of them, except the Fifty-second, to march immediately. He also ordered all the batteries at Camp Dennison into Kentucky. The Thirty-first, quartered in Cincinnati, left for Kentucky Monday night. In all about 7,000.

By to-morrow night, before which time Zollicoffer will hardly be able to make an attack, even if so disposed, Camp Dick Robinson will contain fighting material enough to take good care of him, with all the reinforcements he can muster; and we may look for interesting news from that region by Saturday next.

At a meeting of the Sempie Battery held last evening a large majority of the members determined to enlist for the war, and elected Capt. J. B. Watkins as their commander. He has considerable experience, and will make a most excellent officer. Men under his command will give a good account of themselves.

Police Court.
Hon. G. W. Johnston, Judge.

MONDAY, Oct. 1.
Com'th by Mrs. Mary Boyden vs Joseph Wiley; own bond in \$100 for three months. A. A. Jessell sued out a warrant vs Jack Sanders, for assault and battery; own bond in \$100 to answer.

Sarah Lively, Pat. Shirley, John Lintner, and Samuel Anderson, were charged with disorderly conduct; bail of each in \$100 for three months.

Jos. McCann was before his Honor the Judge, on a charge of stealing tobacco from Spratt, Bourne & Co.; continued until to-morrow.

Ellen Simmons, a slave, and Joanna Jamison, f. w. c., charged with fighting at the Frankfort depot on Sunday night. Ellen was ordered to the workhouse until called for by her master, and the latter was required to give bonds in \$200 for three months.

Jacob Carbo, for assaulting his wife; discharged on a promise to leave the town.

Com'th vs Lucinda Barnum, motion for new trial; the motion was overruled.

LAWLESSNESS.—Yesterday about noon some three or four youths, between the ages of fifteen and eighteen, entered a bar-room, or beer saloon, on the corner of Shelby and Jefferson streets, and demanded beer without payment. On the demand being refused, they went into the street and began to stone the premises. We are told that the parents of one of these lads were looking quietly on; and we learn, further, that though two of the leaders were arrested, they were released before they had been taken two squares away. This is one of the evidences and an early fruit of that spirit of insubordination and lawlessness which lies at the bottom of this great rebellion, and parents owe it to the mothers and their children to correct all exhibitions of such spirit.

COL. JACK ALLEN.—An old citizen of Bullitt county, who was in town yesterday, and who lives only four miles from the spot where the notorious Jack Allen had encamped with his mounted renegades, states as a fact that the redoubtable Colonel, with about 500 men, all mounted, left his camp last Saturday on his way to join Buckner. It is to be hoped that Gen. Sherman has information that will enable him to head off the traitor and his crew.

DEPLORABLE ACCIDENT.—About two o'clock yesterday afternoon an old German, 68 years old, named Arnold Wilke, was found at the foot of Jackson street, near the creek, with his neck broken and life extinct. He had slipped down the embankment, near the gas works, and thus lost his life. We could not obtain any further particulars.

ARMS RESTORED.—The Henderson Mail says that, upon receipt there of Gen. Crittenden's proclamation, the officers of the State Guard and cavalry companies resigned and both companies then delivered their arms up to the State, and quietly disbanded.

Three secession newspapers have died within a few days in Kentucky. The soil of the "dark and bloody ground" is not wholesome to such nightshades.

We call the attention of our readers this morning to the advertisement of Mr. F. A. Moore. Read it, all of you.

LETTER FROM FRANKFORT.

CAPITAL HOTEL,
FRANKFORT, Oct. 1, 1861.

Messrs. HANNEY, HUGHES & CO.:
Gentlemen: I am glad to see the explanation you make of the supplemental bill to the military bill. It undoubtedly was thought by a great many young men, who have done active work in recruiting men for Gen. Crittenden, that the supplemental bill would take the entire command from him. And I have no question that there are some members who desire this very course of action, but they are very few, and I have no doubt if they would take the time and trouble to inquire into the effects of such a movement they will soon relinquish any such idea.

Aside from the great injustice it would do to a gallant soldier, who has entered with his whole soul into the defense of our and his State, it would evince a vacillating course, calculated to do the cause for which they desire to act a great injury. I am informed that Gen. Crittenden at no time has said or imagined that he was equal in command to Major Anderson, but, on the contrary, acknowledges that the Major is his superior officer. I think there can be no question of the proposition that many can be found in this State who will rally around the flag, under Gen. Crittenden, who will not be willing to enlist if the interpretation given to the supplemental bill, that Crittenden was to lose his command, were correct. The State Guard, who desire to wipe the foul stain from its name, feel that by going directly into the army, with no organization distinct enough to cause their gallant deeds to be noticed, the hope of thus relieving themselves will be entirely lost.

The Northern Bank of Kentucky has already expressed her willingness to advance one half million of dollars towards the loan asked under the original military bill. The Farmer's Bank has expressed willingness to advance in proportion to her capital. When, therefore, those to whom we must look for the sins of war have thus freely indorsed the first act organizing the military, is it not a questionable policy to tamper with the bill? More especially as by your article this morning (and it is certainly correct) the supplemental bill is merely an explanatory resolution, which is needless, from the fact that Gen. Crittenden already acknowledges the authority of Maj. Anderson. It is to be hoped it will not pass, as the bill may be subject to a misconstruction and misinterpretation, and prevent the enlisting of soldiers when we now have so much need for them.

You will probably remember a paragraph in the Cincinnati News to the effect that, as the dagger had accomplished so much good in the late Italian revolution, it was to be hoped it would not be neglected in this. The paper containing this bloody suggestion is edited by a man—or something or other—called Merrill. He was arrested by Col. Richardson, but was so disgustingly cowardly, and showed such unparalleled cowardice, that Richardson said he would not disgrace his other prisoners by holding him, and he was released.

Thos. B. Monroe, Jr., Secretary of State, Colonel of the State Guard, Mayor of Lexington, &c., has left, without taking out his clearance papers, and is now in the Confederate States. I understand he has resigned, and, in answer to a resolution passed yesterday wanting to know what had become of him, the Governor will lay his resignation before the Legislature to-day. There is some talk on the streets that Pat. Major, of the Yeoman, will be called to fill the office. I am a candidate for the post myself. Don't you think a letter of recommendation from you and Geo. D. would fix the thing, or had I better Jabez of the Commonwealth, to request it in person? I want it distinctly understood that I resigned my claims in favor of no one. But, if by any accident, or from the influence of designing enemies, it should be questioned whether "I am in favor of the Union," "if I can get my rights," and thus Kentucky be deprived of a competent and trustworthy Secretary of State—then I say, give it to Nat. Galt. The next best man to me is Nat. Galt. What candidate can be called on to say more? In fact if I should not get it I hope Nat. will.

Tom. Marshall is troubled much in his mind. Tom is here. Tom, you know, made a speech before the great Peace Convention, and so seems to be very anxious to be arrested, and I understand is going around begging of the different gentlemen about the hotel to know what a man must say to be arrested.

Since writing the above I understand he says Kentucky's laws must be sustained. I can't understand how any one holding the doctrine of the right of a State to "define her external relations" can take any other view of the case Kentucky has defined, and the people of Kentucky admire her definition. Gen. S. B. Buckner to the contrary notwithstanding.

Colonel Steadman's regiment, (14th Ohio), which was at Eminence, was taken to Lexington last night, and will proceed immediately on to camp Dick Robinson. They are a handsome looking set of men, and speak of their Colonel in the highest terms, and with words of almost worship. As the train was leaving Eminence, it was stormed by a party of rowdies, whom, I presume, were filled with more whiskey than discretion. A couple of the fellows were caught. The Colonel, whose heart it seems cannot withstand woman's tears, released one of them to the great joy of the fellow's wife, who had been praying to the Colonel with streaming eyes to let him go. The other was taken on with the soldiers as far as Lexington, where, I presume, he will repent a while for his indiscretion.

There was some private business transacted this morning. In the Senate, the bill giving the Speaker of the House and Senate the power to convene the General Assembly, and in case of the failure of a member to attend, he may be arrested and brought to the Capital. The costs to be deducted from his per diem. Mr. Read opposed the bill. Senator Pennebaker is now speaking.

In the House this morning, several bills were referred and passed, which you will find in your regular proceedings. The Senate resolutions offered by Senator Whitaker, calling on Breckinridge and Powell to resign, came up in the House. Mr. W. P. D. Bush offered an amendment that a vote be taken in November as to whether they should resign or not. Alf. Allen offered an amendment that S. B. Buckner be appointed Inspector of Elections for Warren county. J. Pres. Sparks offered an amendment that Governor Magoffin's name be added to the list. A substitute was then offered that a committee be appointed to inquire into the

charges brought against them, (Breckinridge and Powell,) and if they be guilty, that the Senate of the United States be requested to expel them from their seats. The whole subject was referred to the Committee on Federal Relations. The House then adjourned.

Mayor's Proclamation.
Resolved by the General Council, That His Honor, the Mayor, issue his proclamation requesting the citizens to close their houses of business at four o'clock p. m. on every evening in the week, that they may devote the remainder of the day to military drill.
W. P. CAMPBELL, P. B. C. C.
H. STUCKY, C. B. C. C. pro tem.
THOS. SHANKS, P. B. A.
SAMUEL A. MILLER, C. B. A.
Approved Sept. 28d, 1861.
J. M. DELPH, Mayor.

In conformity with the above resolution, I hereby request that all persons engaged in business in the city of Louisville discontinue business at the hour of four o'clock p. m. for the purpose indicated in the foregoing resolution.
J. M. DELPH, Mayor.
MAYOR'S OFFICE, Sept. 28, 1861.
se24 d2w

ANOTHER REBEL OUTRAGE.—On Wednesday an order was received that the State cannon in the hands of a secession company in Maysville should be immediately forwarded to Louisville. The Eagle says the captain gave them up with apparent willingness, but when the cannon reached the boat it was found that they had been spiked. Of course none of the secessionists knew anything about it, though the cannon had been in their possession and many of them had sat up with them for some weeks; but the signs of satisfaction exhibited by them were unequivocal. Fortunately the work was bunglingly done, and the spikes can be removed by half an hour's labor.

CAMP SHERMAN.—This camp, we learn, is filling up rapidly, containing at this time about 700 men, who are rapidly gaining military knowledge. In the hours of recreation, it is the aim of the officers to introduce healthful amusements, instead of cards, dice, &c.,—and to that end they yesterday started the game of foot-ball—one of the most invigorating and exciting games, which, while it refreshes the spirits, strengthens the muscles and renders the men better qualified to meet the fatigues of actual service.

CYNTHIANA REBELS ARRESTED.—We learn from the Cincinnati Commercial that Surveyor Campbell, of Covington, assisted by a file of United States soldiers, detailed for the purpose, arrested A. J. Morey, the cowardly secession editor of the Cynthiana News, together with Judge Curran, Perry Wheritt, Clerk of the Harrison County (Ky.) Court, and Wm. Glave, Sheriff, at that place, on Monday, and took them to Covington, whence they were conveyed to the United States Barracks at Newport.

The Cincinnati Commercial says that Gen. Mitchell intends to forward one or two regiments to Kentucky every day this week, until Friday, when he proposed to follow himself in person. It is really encouraging that Gen. Anderson, of the Department of the Cumberland, and Gen. Mitchell, of the Department of Cincinnati, look at the invasion of Kentucky in the same light, i. e. that the enemy is to be met as far from the border as possible, and join forces in the work.

We would call attention to the notice of Col. Jesse Bayles in another column. We understand the gallant Colonel's regiment is filling up fast. We are heartily glad to learn it, as cavalry is much needed, and no doubt this regiment will be the first in the field. Men wishing to join, will find the Colonel a gentleman, and every man will be sure of his rights. Capt. Ruckstuhl's company was mustered into service last Friday, under Col. Bayles, and forms a part of his regiment.

The Thirty-third Indiana Regiment, which had been quartered in the vicinity of the city since Sunday, pulled up stakes yesterday and moved off upon the Frankfort road, with wagons and horses, harness, and accoutrements, all complete. They were to have moved at seven, but failed to get away before eleven. The men were a splendid looking set of fellows, and in fine spirits, pleased with the notion that they are now on their way to see service. We expect to hear a good report from them ere long.

DRAFTING.—We think it very likely that the Government will have to resort to drafting in New York, Pennsylvania, and the New England States; and we are in favor of drafting all the Republicans, and especially the Abolitionists, who have been so loud-mouthed in reference to conducting the war, and yet have hung back, like whipped spaniels, when called on to back up their protestations.

Judge Oliver M. Spencer, one of the most influential citizens of Cincinnati, and formerly a member of the Ohio Legislature, died at his residence on Walnut Hills, suburbs of Cincinnati, Monday morning—carried off by paralysis.

CAMP YOUNG.—The Henderson Mail says there are now between 400 and 500 troops at Camp Young. They are well fortified and are well prepared to resist any force that is likely to be brought against them. They have one six-pound cannon.

"Doesticks" has been acting as Chaplain to the Twenty-sixth New York Volunteers. Wonder if they couldn't find a more suitable man?

The weather continues delightful—and this is fortunate for us. Finer weather for the movements of troops could not be desired.

COL. ORMSBY'S REGIMENT, To the Young Men of Kentucky.

By the authority and for the service of the Government of the United States, I propose to organize in Kentucky a regiment of infantry, to serve three years or during the war, to consist of ten companies, each company to contain not less than eighty-four, nor more than one hundred and four, rank and file.

Captains of companies will report to me, at the Galt House, in Louisville, as soon as practicable. No company must be removed from its point of organization until ordered into camp. Transportation to the point of rendezvous will be furnished. None but active, vigorous men, and men of steady habits, will be received.

Pay will commence on the day of enlistment. Most of the gallant fellows who served with me in Mexico, are still able and willing, thank God! to bear arms for their country. Rally, freemen! Companies will go into camp immediately.

se13 d4t STEPHEN ORMSBY.

To the Young Men of Kentucky.
By the authority and for the service of the Government of the United States, I propose to organize in Kentucky a regiment of cavalry, to serve three years, or during the war, to consist of ten companies, each company to contain not less than eighty-four, nor more than one hundred and four, rank and file.

Horses and all equipments to be furnished by the Government. Volunteers owning good horses can have them appraised, mustered into the service, and paid for by the mustering officer.

The Captains and Lieutenants are to be elected by the companies, respectively. Captains of companies will report to me at the Galt House, in Louisville, as soon as practicable. No company must be removed from its point of organization until ordered into camp. Transportation to the point of rendezvous will be furnished. None but active, vigorous men, and men of steady habits, will be received.

Capt. Richard W. Johnson, of the regular army, has been detailed to act as Lieutenant Colonel. I intend to make this regiment, in all respects, equal to the best drilled and disciplined corps in the regular army.

I know this call will be patriotically answered. The soil of Kentucky has been wantonly invaded.

J. S. JACKSON.

LOUISVILLE KY., Sept. 6, 1861. tf

DIED.

October 1st, at 10 o'clock p. m., WILLIE FRANK, infant son of Pinkney and Francis Varble, aged 10 months. The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from their residence, Washington street, north side, between Clay and Shelby, this (Wednesday) evening at 2 o'clock.

LEA & PERRINS' CELEBRATED WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

PRONOUNCED BY
CONNOISSEURS
TO BE THE
"ONLY GOOD SAUCE,"
and applicable
EVERY VARIETY
OF DISH.

The above SAUCE is not only the best and most popular condiment known, but the most Economical, as a few drops upon Soup, Gravy, or with Fish, hot and cold, Roasts, Stews, Game, &c., impart an exquisite zest, which unprincipled Sauce manufacturers have vainly endeavored to imitate.

On the Breakfast, Luncheon, Dinner or Supper Table a cruet containing "LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE" is indispensable.

To appreciate the excellent qualities of this delicious preparation it is only necessary to purchase a small bottle of the genuine, or a respectable grocer or dealer, as many Hotel and Restaurant proprietors seldom place the Pure Sauce before their guests, but substitute a genuine Bottle filled with a spurious mixture.

For Sale by Grocers and Fruiterers everywhere.

JOHN DUNCAN & SONS,
Union Square and Fourteenth Street,
New York.

Sole Wholesale Agents for the United States. A Stock always in Store—Also orders received for direct shipments from London. Beware of Counterfeits and Imitations. se24 d2w

Hostetter's Stomach Bitters.
Thousands who use this great medicine for the cure of Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint and the diseases complicated with or arising from them, are requested to take a note that the counterfeit of this Celebrated Bitters have been issued in the South and West, and may eventually find their way into many parts of the Union. We hope, therefore, that all purchasers of the preparation will examine the label on the bottle, where a full and complete description of the Bitters is given, and also the bottle itself, which should have the words "DR. J. C. W. HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS" blown in the glass, and stamped on the cap covering the cork. We also will, after January 1st, 1862, put an additional steel curtain with our name and address, which to counterfeit is a felony. HOSTETTER & SMITH.
se24 d2w

The Editor
Of the Nicholasville (Jesseamine county, Ky.) Democrat, in his issue of June 27, says:

"Dr. R. W. Roback's Remedies have been freely used by many of our midst, who unhesitatingly commend them as worthy of all confidence in those diseases for which they are recommended by the skillful Doctor, who deserves praise of the afflicted for the great blessing he has conferred upon society in the discovery of his valuable compounds. These Remedies are for sale at Dr. R. W. Roback's drug store, and the afflicted in this locality are directed to his establishment for such supplies as they may need."

For sale in Louisville by RAYMOND & TYLER and GOTTSCHE & CO. See advertisement in another column. se24 d2w

Attention, Musicians.
A GOOD DRUMMER AND FIFER WANTED IN CARL DILLON'S company, City Provost Guard. The usual wages paid. Apply at Avery's plow factory, on the corner of Fifteenth and Main streets. se24 d2w

For Sale.
6 CASES CURED HAMS;
6 do 1 lb. Sugar;
6 do 1 lb. Sugar;
For sale low to close consignment by
WM. H. FERRISMAN, 322 Main st. se24 d2w

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.
30 lbs prime Mustard;
1 case prime Turpentine;
25 lbs pure white Oil;
100 lbs Hydrochloric Acid;
100 lbs pure Potash;
100 lbs pure Soda;
100 lbs pure Sulphuric;
100 lbs pure Nitric;
100 lbs pure Phosphoric;
100 lbs pure Glycerine;
100 lbs pure Alcohol;
100 lbs pure Ether;
100 lbs pure Benzene;
100 lbs pure Camphor;
100 lbs pure Nitre;
100 lbs pure Saltpetre;
100 lbs pure Soda;
100 lbs pure Potash;
100 lbs pure Sulphur;
100 lbs pure Nitrogen;
100 lbs pure Oxygen;
100 lbs pure Hydrogen;
100 lbs pure Chlorine;
100 lbs pure Fluorine;
100 lbs pure Bromine;
100 lbs pure Iodine;
100 lbs pure Phosphorus;
100 lbs pure Sulfur;
100 lbs pure Selenium;
100 lbs pure Tellurium;
100 lbs pure Arsenic;
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100 lbs pure Arsenic;
100 lbs pure Antimony;
100 lbs pure Bismuth;
100 lbs pure Lead;
100 lbs pure Zinc;
100 lbs pure Iron;
100 lbs pure Copper;
100 lbs pure Silver;
100 lbs pure Gold;
100 lbs pure Platinum;
100 lbs pure Palladium;
100 lbs pure Rhodium;
100 lbs pure Rhenium;
100 lbs pure Ruthenium;
100 lbs pure Cobalt;
100 lbs pure Nickel;
100 lbs pure Manganese;
100 lbs pure Magnesium;
100 lbs pure Calcium;
100 lbs pure Strontium;
100 lbs pure Barium;
100 lbs pure Potassium;
100 lbs pure Sodium;
100 lbs pure Lithium;
100 lbs pure Beryllium;
100 lbs pure Boron;
100 lbs pure Silicon;
100 lbs pure Germanium;
100 lbs pure Arsenic;
100 lbs pure Antimony;
100 lbs pure Bismuth;
100 lbs pure Lead;
100 lbs pure Zinc;
100 lbs pure Iron;
100 lbs pure Copper;
100 lbs pure Silver;
100 lbs pure Gold;
100 lbs pure Platinum;
100 lbs pure Palladium;
100 lbs pure Rhodium;
100 lbs pure Rhenium;
100 lbs pure Ruthenium;
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100 lbs pure Magnesium;
100 lbs pure Calcium;
100 lbs pure Strontium;
100 lbs pure Barium;
100 lbs pure Potassium;
100 lbs pure Sodium;
100 lbs pure Lithium;
100 lbs pure Beryllium;
100 lbs pure Boron;
100 lbs pure Silicon;
100 lbs pure Germanium;
100 lbs pure Arsenic;
100 lbs pure Antimony;
100 lbs pure

se20 J. B. ANDERSON, Sup't

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS

NO GOODS, WARES, OR MERCHANDISE, WILL be allowed to leave the city by any mode of conveyance whatever, without a permit from the Surveyor of the Port.

se20 drf CHAS. B. COTTON,
Surveyor, &c.